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with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST EUROPEAN PURGES

More Jewish, Other Arrests. Jewish organizations throughout East Europe and non-Communist collaborators with Red leaders in East Germany were targets of a continuing campaign this week against alleged Western agents in the USSR & its satellite countries. Developments by country:

East Germany—Arrest of Forgn. Min. Georg Dertinger, 50, E. German Christian Dem. Union party leader regarded as a figurehead Cabinet member, was announced in East Berlin Jan. 16. Dep. Premier Otto Nuschke denounced him Jan. 18 as a "Western imperialist spy who methodically prepared to flee to the West." Also reported held in connection with Dertinger's alleged "treachery": his chief aide, Max Keilson; Keilson's wife Grete, a Forgn. Ministry adviser; Peter Florin & Helene Berner, Forgn. Ministry employes. [See Vol. XII, p. 126L]

Police raided Jewish homes & business places throughout East Germany Jan. 18 in a search for "Zionist spies." West Germans reported Jan. 22 that 383 Jews had fled East Germany since Jan. 1, including Julius Meyer, head of the Fed. of Jewish Communities in East Germany and a Socialist Unity (Communist) member of Parliament. The Interior Ministry also began a survey of all church buildings in East Germany Jan. 19 with a view to converting "unnecessary" church buildings to other uses. *Taegliche Rundschau*, Soviet Army newspaper in East Berlin, indicated Jan. 18 that the East German purge was being directed by 3 Communists trained in Moscow: Dep. Premier Walter Ulbricht (Socialist Unity Party secy. gen.); Wilhelm Zaisser, Secret Police chief; Dep. Forgn. Min. Anton Ackermann. [See pp. 9E, 10D]

(West Germany reported Jan. 17 that its "refugee airlift" from West Berlin would be increased to fly 7,000 East-zone escapees to the West German Republic each week for 4 weeks. It said the 1,000-a-day flow of escapees made it necessary to find more room in West Berlin refugee camps.) [See Vol. XII, p. 395N]

Hungary—Arrest of Lajos Stoeckler, president of the Hungarian Jewish community, was announced in Budapest Jan. 17. He was said to have been caught with "substantial amounts of American dollars & Swiss francs" in violation of Hungarian law. Stoeckler's Communist-approved organization was understood to have administered funds of the American Joint Distribution Com. since it was banished from Hungary 3 years ago. The Communist organ *Esti Budapest* said Jan. 17 that Hungary must "take a lesson from the Moscow revelations" of alleged Zionist conspiracy against Soviet leaders and "unveil hidden enemies in our own country." [See Vol. XII, pp. 372P, 423D]

Bulgaria—A trial in Sofia of alleged Bulgarian spies for the U.S. resulted in the death sentence Jan. 20 for Todo Stoyanov Christov, the chief defendant, and prison terms ranging from 6 mos. to 20 yrs. for 9 others. Bulgarian refugees said in Istanbul Jan. 14 that 90% of the local officials in Bulgaria had recently been replaced by younger, more enthusiastic Communists. [See Vol. XII, p. 381P]

USSR—A search for "enemy elements—bourgeois nationalists & Jewish Zionists"—in Lithuanian Govt. organizations was announced in Kaunas Jan. 20. Nikolai A. Mikhailov, a Soviet Communist Party secretary speaking in Moscow Jan. 21 on the 29th anniversary of Lenin's death, demanded a merciless drive against "degenerates or double-dealers" within the Soviet CP. Ukrainian Communists announced Jan. 18 that a thievry ring preying on food & clothing supplies under protection of CP local leaders in Kiev & Podolsk had been caught. [See p. 9B-E]

Week in Headlines

United States. *Eisenhower-Nixon inauguration held; new Cabinet's completion postponed until Defense Secy.-designate Charles E. Wilson agreed to sell GM stock holdings.*
Truman reserved disputed offshore oil lands for Navy.
13 "2d string" Red leaders convicted of conspiracy.
2 Americans in Vienna, Soviet diplomat accused of spying.

International. *East German Forgn. Minister, Hungarian Jewish leader arrested in purges; USSR accused Israeli Govt. of fostering anti-Semitism.*
British held 7 West Germans as plotters of Nazi-Red coup.
Red China claimed U.S. B-29 shot down in Manchuria.
Chinese Reds downed U.S. Navy plane in Formosa Strait.
Japan protested incursions by Soviet planes; USAF studied "flying saucer" sightings in Japan.

Poland—5 Roman Catholic priests & 2 laymen went on trial in Cracow Jan. 21 for alleged black market dealings and espionage for U.S. intelligence. Poland sent the U.S. a note Jan. 18 denouncing "aggressive spying" against Poland by American agents and the alleged dropping of 2 "spies" into Poland Nov. 4 by an American plane (denied by the USAF). [See Vol. XII, p. 419B]

Austria—Reports in Vienna Jan. 16 said the Jewish editors of 2 CP newspapers there had been suspended pending investigation of their alleged "Zionism."

'Anti-Semitism' Charge Against Israel. The Moscow foreign affairs weekly *New Times* charged Jan. 21 that Premier David Ben-Gurion & other Israeli & Zionist leaders, by "supporting the policy of American imperialists," were working for establishment of "bloody Fascist regimes permeated by a spirit of racial bigotry, including anti-Semitism."

The weekly, in denouncing Jewish "enemies of the Jewish working people," said: Ben-Gurion & Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett were servants of the U.S. State Dept.; Dr. Reuben Shiloah of the Israeli Forgn. Office was chief of Israeli intelligence; Amb.-to-U.S. Abba S. Eban was an agent of British intelligence; the late Pres. Chaim Weizmann was a British sympathizer; the Amer. Joint Distribution Com. operated an espionage-diversionist network in East Europe; Zionist leaders, hostile "toward the Soviet Union & the entire camp of peace," had "sold out" to U.S. intelligence and were helping to create a "5th column" in the "People's democracies" in return for American support of Israel.

The Israeli Consulate in New York commented that "anti-Semites have accused Jews of many things" but the Russians, through *New Times*, were the first to have "accused Jews of Israel of anti-Semitism."

Sharett had told the Knesset (Parliament) in Jerusalem Jan. 19 that any person or group in Israel seeking to "justify or defend campaigns of anti-Jewish instigation" in Communist countries or "any land" would be brought to account for "a hostile act against the State of Israel." The leftist Mapam Socialist Party expelled MPs Moseh Sneh, Jacob Berman & Tustum Bustani from party membership Jan. 20 because they defended Russia's handling of the Moscow "doctor's plot." [See p. 9E]

ACHESON'S FINAL WORD ON NATO. Dean G. Acheson, in his 50th & final appearance as U.S. State Secy. before the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., said Jan. 19: Atlantic pact forces in West Europe had been build up to the point where they could not be overrun by Red forces now maintained in adjacent areas. "Aggression would now have to be preceded by a buildup," said the retiring secretary. [See pp. 21P, 20N, 9L; Vol. XII, 401C-D]

U.S. Zionists Would Rescue Eastern Jews. The Zionist Org. of America offered Jan. 18 to see to the mass transfer of 2,500,000 Jews from East Europe to Israel if they were released by Communist countries. The ZOA Natl. Administrative Council, meeting in New York, said Communist anti-Semitism threatened to subject Jews in East Europe to "uncontrollable forces of hatred." Prof. Raphael Lemkin, originator of the UN Convention on Genocide, said in New York Jan. 17 that the UN should declare Soviet-bloc countries guilty of genocide campaigns against Jews & other minority groups. [See p. 17B-J]

Soviet charges against Jewish doctors were condemned by the Regional Inter-American Org. of Workers in Mexico City Jan. 16. Statements deploring anti-Semitic actions in Iron Curtain countries were issued Jan. 21 by U.S. scientists Albert Einstein & Harold C. Urey [see p. 14H]. 100 Jewish trade union members picketed the Soviet Embassy in Washington Jan. 21 after Amb. Georgi N. Zarubin refused to see them and receive their protest against anti-Jewish purges in East Europe.

OTHER EUROPEAN NEWS

U.S. Holds 2 as Spies. Otto Verber, 31, & Kurt L. Ponger, 39, were arraigned in Washington Jan. 19 under an indictment charging that they had conspired with a Soviet diplomat to spy for the the USSR. The Russian, 2d Secy. Yuri V. Novikov of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was declared *persona non grata* by the U.S. after the 2 were arrested in Vienna Jan. 15. He left New York for Europe via plane Jan. 19.

Verber & Ponger, naturalized Americans born in Vienna, were accused of having worked in the U.S. & Austria since 1949 to secure information for Novikov on American defenses, intelligence & counter-intelligence. Both served in the U.S. Army during World War II, worked after the war for the War Crimes Comm. in Germany, had lived in New York but were in Vienna as students under the GI Bill of Rights. They had represented themselves in Vienna as employes of the Central European Press & Literary Agency of New York, which U.S. officials said they suspected was Soviet-financed. Verber & Ponger were flown from Vienna to Washington Jan. 15-16 after their arrest under an indictment returned by a Federal grand jury in Washington. They pleaded not guilty Jan. 19, were held in default of $50,000 bond each. [See p. 14G]

British Hold Ex-Nazis as Plotters. Arrest of 7 ex-Nazis who allegedly plotted to seize power in Germany by gaining control of "respectable" German political parties was announced in Bonn Jan. 15 by British occupation authorities. The British said the authors of the "potentially very dangerous" plot may have been in contact with Communists to seek a joint Nazi-Communist plan for unifying Germany. The 7 men arrested and held in Werl Prison, Westphalia:

Dr. Werner Naumann, 43, alleged leader of the plot. He was State Secy. of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, was with Hitler in the Feuhrer's bunker just before the fall of Berlin and was named Propaganda Minister in Hitler's will. He had managed a firm in Duesseldorf under an alias the past year.

Dr. Gustav Scheel, 45, Bavarian physician, ex-gauleiter for Salzberg, named Science & Culture Min. in Hitler's will.

Dr. Heinrich Haselmeyer, 46, psychiatrist, ex-Nazi student league leader and SS (Elite Guard) member.

Heinz Siepen, part owner of Punktal Steel Works in Solingen, ex-Nazi district leader.

Paul Zimmerman, 58, ex-SS brigadier who served in the department that administered concentration camps.

Dr. Karl Sharping, ex-Propaganda Ministry radio official.

Karl Kaufmann, 52, ex-gauleiter of Hamburg.

The British said Jan. 16 that Dr. Karl Bornemann, also an ex-Propaganda Ministry official, was sought in connection with the plot. Most of the West German press voiced resentment over the arrests and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer denied Jan. 19 that Nazism could be reestablished in West Germany. Dr. Friedrich Middlehauve, leader of the nationalist wing of the Free Dem. Party, also denied Jan. 20 that West Germans were "again favoring neo-Nazis ideas." He invited the U.S. Congress & British Commons to investigate the question in West Germany. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden told Commons Jan. 20: the 7 Nazis were "plotting eventually to regain power" but posed no "immediate danger to the democratic order" in Germany and their arrest did not imply a "lack of confidence" by Britain in the West German Fed. Govt. [See Vol. XII, pp. 418G-H, 386N, 358J-K]

Berlin. Allocation of 200 million West German marks ($47,620,000) to finance a long-range expansion of private enterprises in West Berlin and reduce unemployment (now 250,000 in Western sectors) was announced by the U.S. Mutual Security Agency Jan. 19. [See Vol. XII, p. 418L-M]

Threat of a new Berlin blockade if West Germany ratified its European Army treaty & Western peace contract was implied Jan. 18 by East German Pres. Wilhelm Pieck. He said measures to prevent infiltration of "criminal elements" into East Germany from West Berlin would be taken if Bonn ratified the pacts. The Communists halted streetcar service between East & West Berlin Jan. 15 on grounds that women operators, permitted in the East sector, were barred in the West. [See Vol. XII, p. 402D]

The East Berlin city administration decided Jan. 19 not to hold free elections in its sector of the city. It adopted plans to form a temporary body of "people's representatives" from Communist-approved organizations in lieu of an elected city council. [See Vol. XI, p. 298H]

Austria. The U.S. asked the USSR, Britain & France Jan. 19 for a Big 4 Dep. Forgn. Ministers meeting in London Jan. 30 to resume discussion of an Austrian peace settlement. Britain accepted Jan. 19, France Jan. 20. [See p. 10G-H]

Federation Plans. The Constitutional Assembly of the European Coal & Steel Community approved in Strasbourg Jan. 10 proposals that a supra-national European Govt. consist of (1) a 2-house legislature with the lower house elected by popular vote in member countries, the upper appointed by national governments, and (2) a Cabinet-type European Executive Council consisting of a chairman elected by the federal upper house & other members appointed by the chairman. The ECSC body, which was to consider the draft again Mar. 10 after more work on it by a committee, voted against letting a proposed Council of Natl. Ministers, which would supervise coal, steel & defense affairs, have a voice in naming the Exec. Council. However, the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg voted 60-16 Jan. 17 for a recommendation that the 6-nation ECSC Council & Assembly consult with corresponding bodies of the 14-nation Council of Europe before taking an action affecting any member of the larger organization. [See Vol. XII, p. 411G]

(Britain informed the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg Jan. 14 it would "never be able to merge our sovereignty" with a federated Europe but would cooperate closely with a federation. The British Forgn. Office disclaimed responsibility for a statement Jan. 8 by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Dep. Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, that Britain should join the European Defense Community.) [See p. 1J; Vol. XII, 319C]

French Natl. Assembly elected ex-Premier Edgar Faure chairman of its Forgn. Affairs Com. Jan. 21. Faure, a Radical Socialist, had accepted the principle of a European army but implied he believed its formation should depend on the Allies' aid to the French Indo-Chinese fighting. [See p. 9F; Vol. XII, 74A]

KOREA

Reds Say B-29 Downed in Manchuria. Red China claimed Jan. 22 that its fighter planes had shot down a U.S. B-29 Superfortress making an "aggressive" flight over Manchuria Jan. 12 for "reconnaissance airdropping of special agents & communications." A Peiping broadcast said the B-29's 14 crewmen parachuted from the plane near Antung (across the Yalu River from northwestern Korea) with 3 killed in the jump, 11 captured. The U.S. 5th AF, which had acknowledged loss of a B-29 to Red fighter planes Jan. 12 (first since September), said the plane was "dropping psychological warfare news leaflets over North Korea" and was "not over Manchuria." [See Vol. XII, p. 309F]

Other Warfare. The Allies shifted their bombing campaign against enemy railroads, bridges & highways from the Sinanju area to the vicinity of Pyongyang, North Korean capital, Jan. 16. B-29s also raided the Pungho supply base near Hamhung (northeastern Korea) Jan. 20. The USAF reported Jan. 17 that 13 Red MIG-15 jet planes had been shot down the week ending that day as against the Allies' loss of the B-29 downed by enemy fighters, 5 other planes to enemy ground fire, 3 to other causes. 7 MIGs were reported shot down & 3 damaged Jan. 20, 4 downed & 3 damaged Jan. 22. [See p. 10J]

UN ground forces halted Communist attacks on the central front Jan. 17-18 and harassed the Reds through local attacks all

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along the 155-mi.-long front Jan. 19-20. Land fighting dwindled Jan. 21 when temperatures at the front averaged 2°. Peiping boasted in a broadcast Jan. 21 that the Communists had "built a 'great wall' across Korea" on the present front and and made it "impregnable" to UN attack. It claimed to have inflicted losses of 28,000 men on the Allies during battles last fall in the Triangle Hill & Sniper Ridge sector north of Kumhwa (central front). [See p. 10K]

UN Curbs Reds' Kaesong Supplies. UN liaison officers notified the Communist truce delegation in Panmunjom Jan. 15 that supply convoys into Kaesong, Red truce team hq., would henceforth be immune from attack only on Sundays, not daily. The UN charged that the Communists had "abused the daily convoy privilege by using it in direct support of their war effort in the Kaesong area." Peiping radio denounced the UN move Jan. 18 as "an attempt to wipe out the armistice talks in Korea." [See Vol. XII, p. 418D]

South Korea. Defense Min. Shinn Tae Yung said Jan. 21 that South Korea was running short of draft eligibles in the 20-28 age group, might widen the age bracket to 17-30. He said the extended age limits would affect 1,140,000 new men but at least 40% would probably be unavailable for physical or other reasons. He estimated that ROK troops should eventually take over ⅔ of the battle line, not all of it, and said they needed more heavy motorized equipment from the U.S. [See p. 2J] . . . Acting Premier Paik Too Chin told the Natl. Assembly in Pusan Jan. 15 the ROK would need $400-500 million from the U.S. to balance its $1,210,000,000 budget for 1953. [See p. 10L-M]

Casualties. The U.S. reported Jan. 21 its casualties in Korea totaled 128,971 (22,735 dead, 9,288 missing & unaccounted for) Jan. 16. [See p. 10L] . . . Canada reported Jan. 15 its casualties totaled 1,287 (243 dead). [See Vol. XII, p. 377K]

Rotation of U.S. troops from Korea should be by regiment, not individually, so as to relieve commanders in Korea of the task of "breaking new men into our fighting units," Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Cleland, Army 40th Division commander, said Jan. 19. [See Vol. XII, p. 333F] . . . **Francis Cardinal Spellman,** returning to New York Jan. 19 from a trip to Korea & Rome, said "time is on the side of our enemies in Korea" but he saw "no end to the present situation there." [See Vol. XII, p. 410D-E] . . . **Outer Mongolian** shipment of relief goods to North Korea was reported Jan. 18. [See pp. 10L, 2K-L]

OTHER FAR EASTERN NEWS

U.S. Plane Downed off China. 11 U.S. fliers & 2 planes were lost Jan. 18-19 as a result of an incident in which a U.S. Navy P2V Neptune patrol bomber with 13 men aboard was shot down by Communist guns off the South China coast Jan. 18 while it was patrolling the Formosa Strait. A U.S. Coast Guard amphibious PBM Martin Mariner with 8 aboard landed in rough seas that night and picked up 11 survivors but lost an engine while taking off and also crashed. The Navy reported Jan. 19 that the destroyer *Halsey Powell,* which picked up 10 survivors of the 2 crashes, was fired on but was undamaged. Saved: 7 Navy men, 3 CG men. Lost: 6 Navy men, 5 CG men. The fire came from the Communist-held island Namoa near Formosa. This was the first authenticated case of a U.S. plane shot down in 2½ years during which U.S. planes patrolled the strait to protect Formosa. [See Vol. XII, p. 310L]

Japanese Plane, 'Saucer' Incidents. Japan issued a statement Jan. 13 that "violations of our territorial air over Hokkaido by foreign [presumably Russian] military planes" had become "increasingly frequent" and would be prevented in the future by Japan "with the cooperation of the U.S. security forces stationed in Japan." Gen. Mark W. Clark, U.S. Far East commander, said Jan. 14 he had ordered American forces to "take all measures necessary" to prevent such air incursions. USAF officials in Japan also said Jan. 22 they were studying reports that U.S. jet fighter pilots chased strange clusters of red, white & green lights over northern Japan the nights of Dec. 29 & Jan. 9. The reports were similar to recent "flying saucer" reports in the U.S. & other places. A USAF spokesman said there was too much evidence of "something" to dismiss the lights as "nothing." [See p. Vol. XII, pp. 402P-403A, 240P]

Ceylon-China Rubber Deal Scored. Outgoing U.S. Mutual Security Dir. W. Averell Harriman, in a final report to Congress, criticized Ceylon Jan. 17 for its agreement to sell Red China 250,000 tons of rubber in 5 years. Harriman said Ceylon, the only non-Communist nation sending rubber to a Soviet-bloc nation, had refused to sell the rubber to the U.S. because the U.S. had offered only the world market price, had refused to promise Ceylon $50 million in economic aid as a condition of the sale and had offered Ceylon rice at a price Ceylon found unsatisfactory. Red China was paying 40% above world market price for the rubber and had promised to send the island 270,000 tons of rice a year. [See Vol. XII, p. 419H]

(The U.S. Treasury Dept. announced Jan. 9 an agreement under which Chinese-type goods imported by the U.S. from Hong Kong would be accompanied by Hong Kong Govt. certificates to assure the U.S. that they did not originate in Red China or North Korea.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 130K, 70F; XI 250A]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INAUGURATION

Eisenhower, Nixon Take Office. General of the Army Dwight David (Ike) Eisenhower, 62, was sworn in as 34th President* of the United States on a special platform before the U.S. Capitol at 12:32 p.m. Jan. 20. He succeeded Harry S. Truman, 68, whose term ended at 12 noon—thus leaving the U.S. technically without a President for 32 minutes. Richard Milhous Nixon, 40, took the oath as 36th Vice President at 12:23 p.m., succeeding Alben William Barkley, 74, in the post.

Chief Justice Frederick Moore Vinson administered the oath of office to Gen. Eisenhower, who, with his left hand on 2 open Bibles, repeated: "I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect & defend the Constitution of the United States." Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) administered the oath to Nixon, who, although a Quaker, swore rather than affirmed that he would execute the obligations of his office.

Inaugural Address. Pres. Eisenhower pledged in his inaugural address, delivered immediately after he took the oath of office, that there would be no appeasement of aggressors in the U.S.' ceaseless quest for honorable peace.

The nation's struggle, the new President said, was against the enemies of the American "faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral & natural laws." This faith, he declared, "rules our whole way of life" and "decrees that we, the people, elect leaders not to rule but to serve." "The enemies of this faith know no god but force, no devotion but its use," he said. "They tutor men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever defies them, they torture, especially the truth." In this struggle, "freedom is pitted against slavery; lightness against the dark."

Gen. Eisenhower said that the U.S. must unify the free peoples to meet this "challenge of our time," for "destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of the free world's leadership." He listed 9 "fixed principles" by which "we shall be guided" in "pleading our just cause":

1. "Abhorring war as a chosen way to balk the purposes of those who threaten us, we hold it to be the first task of statesmanship to develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace. . . . We stand ready to engage with any & all others in joint effort to remove the causes of mutual fear & distrust among nations, so as to make possible drastic reduction of armaments. The sole requisites for undertaking such efforts are that —in their purpose—they be aimed logically & honestly toward secure peace for all; and that—in their result—they provide methods by which every participating nation will prove good faith in carrying out its pledge." [See Vol. XII, p. 417B]
2. "Realizing that common sense & common decency alike dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false & wicked bargain of trading honor for security . . ."
3. ". . . We view our nation's strength & security as a trust, upon which rests the hope of free men everywhere. It is the firm duty of . . . every free citizen everywhere to place the cause of his country before the comfort, the convenience of himself."
4. ". . . We shall never use our strength to try to impress upon other people our own cherished political & economic institutions."
5. "Assessing realistically the needs & capacities of proven friends of freedom, we shall strive to help them to achieve their own security & well-being. Likewise, we shall count upon them to assume, within the limits of their resources, their full & just burdens" in the common task.
6. "Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength & the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster everywhere, and to practice ourselves, policies that encourage productivity & profitable trade. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples."

*Although the 33d person to be President, Gen. Eisenhower was listed as 34th President. This was because Grover Cleveland, who served 2 non-consecutive terms, was counted as 22d President during his 1885-89 term and 24th during his 1893-97 service. [See Vol. XII, p. 371H]

7. "Appreciating that economic need, military security & political wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. . . . In Europe, we ask that . . . leaders of the Western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality."

8. "Conceiving the defense of freedom, like freedom itself, to be one & indivisible, we hold all continents & peoples in equal regard & honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable."

9. "Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest for an honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease."

The current "trial" that involves "all humankind" "comes at a moment when man's power to achieve good or to inflict evil surpasses the brightest hopes & the sharpest fears of all ages," Gen. Eisenhower said. "We can turn rivers . . . level mountains. . . . Oceans & land & sky are avenues for our colossal commerce. Disease diminishes and life lengthens. Yet the promise of this life is imperiled by the very genius that has made it possible. . . . Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from this planet."

Prayers. Pres. Eisenhower preceded his inaugural address with a short prayer which he had composed earlier in the day:

"Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment my future associates . . . join me in beseeching that Thou will make full & complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng & their fellow citizens everywhere. Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow all our words & actions to be governed thereby & by the laws of this land. Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race or calling. May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political faiths; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country & Thy glory. Amen."

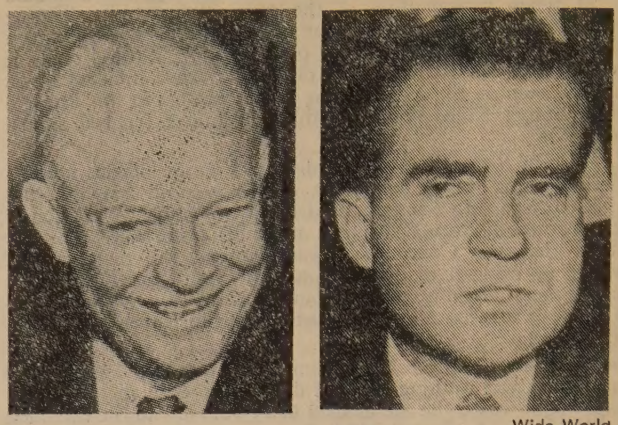
During the inaugural ceremonies an invocation was read by the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Washington, a prayer by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland and a benediction by the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Special services were held by congregations of most faiths & denominations throughout the U. S. Prior to the inauguration, Gen. Eisenhower & his family and Nixon & other top members of the incoming Administration & their families attended a special service at Washington's Natl. Presbyterian Church. [See Vol. XII, p. 431D-E]

Reaction to Speech. The inaugural address was received with generally favorable comment by leaders of both parties & the U.S. press and by officials & the press of Western nations. Outgoing Pres. Truman stepped up to shake the new President's hand and congratulate him on the speech immediately after Gen. Eisenhower finished talking. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) called it "a dignified statement of the dreams & aspirations that motivate millions of people." He called it "a very good statement of Democratic programs of the last 20 years." Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.) lauded it as "a great & inspiring beginning, a great & inspiring speech." Adlai E. Stevenson, defeated Democratic Presidential candidate, said in Bridgetown, Barbados, B.W.I. Jan. 21 that the speech was "quite an eloquent & splendid restatement of what have been the peaceful purpose & principles" of the U.S. "for many years."

Leaders of western powers lauded the address for its stress on free-world unity. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, in a telegram to Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 21, said his support of the UN "will renew the courage & determination of all those throughout the world who work for peace, freedom & security." Gen. Eisenhower received congratulatory messages from heads of governments throughout the world, including French Pres. Vincent Auriol, Italian Pres. Luigi Einaudi, Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent, Yugoslav Pres. Tito & West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Many also sent farewell messages to Mr. Truman. The pro-Govt. Argentine press, which had assailed the Truman Admin. for years, apparently shifted its U.S. attitude by hailing Gen. Eisenhower's inauguration. The Peiping radio did not mention the inauguration but assailed the new President's plans for "bloody extension" of the Korean war.

'Ike' Sets New Inaugural Fashion. Gen. Eisenhower's decision to wear a black homburg to the inauguration instead of a high silk hat, which had been the standard head covering at inaugurations since 1853, resulted in a virtual run on the homburg market. The general also chose a short morning-formal "club" coat instead of a cutaway. Outgoing Pres. Truman, who had worn a silk topper & cutaway to his own inauguration in 1948, also appeared at Eisenhower's in black homburg & short coat as did incoming Vice Pres. Nixon & retiring Vice Pres. Barkley. Mrs. Eisenhower wore a grey suit & hat and mink jacket to the inauguration, a Renoir pink gown trimmed with 2,000 rhinestones to the full-dress Inaugural Balls. Mrs. Nixon's costumes: a grey suit, white hat & black cloth coat trimmed with Persian lamb for the inauguration, an aquamarine gown for the Balls.

New American Leaders



Wide World

Pres. Eisenhower (left) & Vice Pres. Nixon as they appeared Jan. 21, their first full work day at new duties.

U.S. 'Sees' Inauguration. Some 75 million Americans throughout the U.S. "saw" the inaugural ceremonies via 125 television stations in 78 cities. The inauguration was "heard" by radio in all parts of the world. The State Dept.'s Voice of America broadcast reports of it in 46 languages & dialects. Many local stations abroad relayed the broadcasts.

Celebrations. Most colorful inauguration spectacle was probably the inaugural parade which included West Point cadets, Korean war veterans, an unloaded atomic artillery piece, 50 floats costing a total of about $100,000, 65 musical units, 350 horses, 3 elephants, an Alaska dog team & more than 25,000 people. The parade started shortly before 2 p.m. and lasted until nearly 7. It drew an estimated 750,000 spectators. 60,000 seats along its route were sold at from $3 to $15 each. Pres. Eisenhower, who had lunched with his wife in the office of Senate Secy. J. Mark Trice, led the procession in his car from the Capitol to the White House. He then viewed it from a White House reviewing stand in the company of his family, members of his incoming Administration, such Republican leaders as Herbert Hoover & other guests.

Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower & their guests put in an appearance at 2 inaugural balls which were held simultaneously at the Natl. Guard Armory & Georgtown U.'s McDonough Auditorium on the evening of the inauguration. 14,000 persons attended at $12 a ticket or $300 for a box for 8. Stage, screen & TV stars entertained a total of 14,500 persons who paid $3 to $12 each to see identical shows at Uline Arena & the Capitol Theatre Jan. 19, the evening before the inauguration. The festivities were started the afternoon of Jan. 18 with a reception for the nation's Governors at the Statler Hotel.

Truman's Departure. Ex-Pres. Truman left Capitol Hill as a "plain citizen" shortly after noon Jan. 20. He attended a farewell luncheon with members of his old Cabinet at the Georgetown home of ex-State Secy. Acheson. Afterwards he went to the apartment of his former appointments secretary, Matthew J. Connelly, where he waited until evening, then was given a sendoff from Washington's Union Station by several thousand admirers.

Mr. & Mrs. Truman traveled home to Independence, Mo. on the Presidential railroad car *Ferdinand Magellan* at Pres. Eisenhower's invitation. Their Secret Service protection ended when they left Washington. The carefree ex-President made handshaking tours of the train and several impromptu "whistle stop" speeches to well-wishers at stops along the way. About 10,000 persons gave the Trumans a civic welcome on their arrival in Independence Jan. 21. (Their daughter Margaret returned to New York Jan. 20 to resume her radio-TV career.)

Truman Ordered 'Ike's' Son Home. As he opened a private office Jan. 22 in the Fed. Reserve Bank Bldg. in Kansas City, Mr. Truman revealed that he ordered Gen. Mark Clark to furlough Maj. John Eisenhower home from Korea to witness his father's inauguration after young Eisenhower protested that it might seem like favoritism if he left the field for the event. Mr. Truman said Gen. Eisenhower had nothing to do with his son's furlough, had asked while they were en route to the inauguration who had arranged it. [See Vol. XII, p. 393E]

The ex-President also said Jan. 22: "At present there is no possibility that I will run for Congress"; "everybody is asking me to write a history of this period, but I don't think I am a talented writer" [see Vol. XII, p. 396M]; he would shun any job that would "reflect on that high office" he had held and he thought ex-Pres. Hoover had "handled himself in perfect conformity with the ideals of that high standard." [See p. 12H-N]

THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT

Reserves Offshore Oil for Navy. The most controversial action of Mr. Truman's last days as President was his issuance Jan. 16 of an executive order "setting aside the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf as a naval petroleum reserve" under Navy administration. His order was expected to be unavailing, however, since incoming Pres. Eisenhower and many members of Congress favored transferring title of offshore oil lands to the states. [See Vol. XII, pp. 390D, 336B]

Last Press Conference. Mr. Truman, in his 324th & last press conference as President, told reporters Jan. 15 that he thought it "important for our democratic system that every medium of communications between the citizens & their Govt., particularly the President, be kept open as far as possible." He recommended that his successor continue the tradition of holding regular press conferences. [See Vol. XII, p. 417D]

Resignations. Mr. Truman Jan. 17 accepted the resignations of 7 Cabinet members, effective Jan. 20: State Secy. Dean G. Acheson [see p. 9L]; Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan [see Vol. XII, pp. 366H, 217E-F, 169M-N]; Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman [see Vol. XII, pp. 234G, 121N]; Postmaster Gen. Jesse M. Donaldson [see Vol. XII, pp. 345A, 337G-H]; Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery [see Vol. XII, pp. 420F-G, 381B, 201N-P]; Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder [see Vol. XII, p. 397A]; Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin [see Vol. XII, pp. 389M, 152B, 103M]. Mr. Truman called Acheson "my good right hand," said he "would place [him] among the very greatest of the Secretaries of State this country has had." He also lauded the others.

Other pre-inaugural resignations: Henry H. Fowler as Office of Defense Mobilization head Jan. 16 [see Vol. XII, pp. 387G, 372F]; William Averell Harriman as Mutual Security Director Jan. 19 [see Vol. XII, pp. 370N-P, 359E-F, 238G]; Leon H. Keyserling as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers Jan. 19. [See p. 12G; Vol. XII, 331C]

THE NEW PRESIDENT

Wilson Stalled, 9 Others Confirmed. Pres. Eisenhower's appointment of Charles Erwin Wilson as Defense Secretary was stalled until Jan. 22 over the question of whether ex-Gen. Motors Pres. Wilson could keep his GM stock and still legally hold the top Defense Dept. job. Wilson finally agreed to sell the stock and the President submitted his nomination Jan. 22. 8 other Cabinet appointees were confirmed by the Senate and sworn in Jan. 21 after winning approval of Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.). Morse had delayed confirmation for a day by objecting Jan. 20 that the Senate had not been given time to study their records. He withdrew his objection after going over the records.

The 8 who took office: State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield, Interior Secy. Douglas McKay, Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson, Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks & Labor Secy. Martin P. Durkin. The Senate simultaneously confirmed Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as Fed. Security Administrator. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O), who had denounced Durkin's appointment as "incredible," voted as a Senate Labor Com. member Jan. 16 to recommend Durkin's confirmation. [See Vol. XII, p. 388H]

The Wilson impasse developed Jan. 15 when Wilson told the Senate Armed Services Com. that he had severed all connections with GM except for ownership of $2½ million worth of GM stock and retention of more than $600,000 worth of bonus & other rights. He had been unwilling to sell his stock because of the heavy tax payment involved. It was also reported that Wilson's bonus arrangement contained an agreement that he would do nothing inimical to GM interests for 5 years.

Many Senators of both parties said that they had confidence in Wilson's integrity but would oppose confirming him if he kept the GM stock because GM held 60% of the defense contracts of the department Wilson would head. They said Wilson's appointment while a GM stockholder might put him in technical violation of Section 434, Title 18 of the U.S. Code which makes it illegal for an official "directly or indictly interested in the pecuniary profits" of a corporation to deal with it "as an officer or agent" of the U.S. Some Senators pointed out that GM was trying to increase its profits on its defense work.

3 other top Defense Dept. designees whose stock ownership put them in the same position as Wilson were Deputy Defense Secy.-designate Roger M. Kyes, Army Secy.-designate Robert T. Stevens & Air Force Secy.-designate Harold E. Talbott.

Pres. Eisenhower held up the Defense nominations pending efforts to solve the dilemma but rushed the other Cabinet nominations to the Senate immediately after the inauguration Jan. 20. [See p. 13M-N; Vol. XII, 412M-N, 394B, 393C]

(These officials became acting heads of the Cabinet departments when the Truman Cabinet retired Jan. 20: State—Deputy Undersecy. H. Freeman Matthews; Treasury—Asst. Secy. Andrews N. Overby; Defense—Asst. Secy. Wilfred J. McNeil; Justice—Solicitor Gen. Walter J. Cummings Jr.; Agriculture—Rural Electrification Admin. Claude R. Wickard; Interior—Asst. Secy. Vernon D. Northrop; Post Office — Deputy Postmaster Gen. Vincent C. Burke; Commerce—Undersecy. Jack Garrett Scott; Labor—Asst. Secy. Ralph Wright. McNeil was the only one left as an acting Cabinet member Jan. 22; the others had all been replaced by the Eisenhower appointees.) [See p. 13F]

Resignation. James M. Mead submitted his resignation as FTC chairman Jan. 21 but informed Pres. Eisenhower that he intended to keep his $15,000-a-yr. job as an FTC commissioner until his term expires Sept. 25, 1955. [See Vol. XI, p. 407B]

GENERAL

13 N.Y. Reds Convicted. 13 "2d string" Communist leaders were convicted by a Fed. Dist. Court jury in New York Jan. 21 of conspiring to teach & advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt. The verdict came in the 7th day of jury deliberation, the case having gone to the jury Jan. 15 after a 9½-mo. trial presided over by Fed. Judge Edward J. Dimock. The 13 convicted: Alexander Bittelman, 63; Geo. Blake Charney, 47; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, 62, member of Communist Party Natl. Com. & chairman of its Women's Comm.; Betty Gannett, 46, CP national education director; Victor J. Jerome, 56; Arnold S. Johnson, 48; Claudia Jones, 37; Albert F. Lannon, 45; Jacob Mindel, 71; Pettis Perry, 56; Alexander Trachtenberg, 67; Louis Weinstock, 49; Wm. W. Weinstone, 55. [See Vol. XII, p. 421K]

This was the 4th mass trial of Communist leaders under the Smith Alien Registration Act since 1949. All ended in convictions, 44 defendants being found guilty and 2 winning directed acquittals for insufficient evidence. A total of 87 had been indicted since 1947. 7 were still on trial in Honolulu. Still awaiting trial: 6 in Pittsburgh, 7 in Seattle, 6 in Detroit, 5 in St. Louis. 7 of the indicted were fugitives; 3 had trial deferred for ill health. The Supreme Court refused, 7-2, Jan. 19 to review the cases of 6 Reds convicted in Baltimore. Justices Hugo L. Black & Wm. O. Douglas dissented. [See Vol. XII, p. 247P]

Truman Orders Vincent Review. Outgoing Pres. Truman directed Jan. 3 that a special 5-man panel headed by Judge Learned B. Hand be appointed to consider the case of career diplomat John Carter Vincent, whose dismissal for "reasonable doubt as to his loyalty" had been recommended by the Loyalty Review Board. This action was suggested by outgoing State Secy. Dean G. Acheson. The *Foreign Service Journal*'s directors & editorial board members Jan. 4 denounced the review board's ruling as unfair, lacking in documentation and apparently ignoring "factors" which led 2 previous inquiries to clear Vincent. The semi-official organ of the State Dept.'s Forgn. Service Assn. said the board's decision "means that any Forgn. Service officer reporting confidentially to his superiors may cast a doubt on his own loyalty if his reports contain criticisms of a friendly government." [See XII, p. 405D-E]

State Dept. & Foreign Service. Outgoing State Secy. Dean G. Acheson told State Dept. employes in a farewell talk Jan. 16: "You are entitled to ask that you should not be vilified, that your loyalty should not be brought in doubt and that slanders & libel should not be made against you. . . . I believe that the difficulties through which you have been will be temporary difficulties because they are not true to the great traditions of American life." Acheson was reported to have predicted in a speech to U.S. foreign service officers Jan. 7 that "wicked, unfounded" slurs on the State Dept. would continue under the new Administration because "once something really evil is let loose in the world it cannot be eradicated overnight without patience & effort." He opposed a projected new Cabinet-rank agency to handle foreign economic aid as a "bad mistake" which would "completely destroy" U.S.

foreign policy. [See p. 9L] . . . George F. Kennan, who remained official Ambassador to Russia despite Soviet demands for his recall, declared in Scranton, Pa. Jan. 16 that unchecked inquiries into the loyalty of Govt. employes played "very dangerously into the hands" of the Kremlin because it gave the Communists an opportunity to have any person removed from Govt. service. All they would have to do, Kennan said, was to spread false rumors about their victim. [See Vol. XII, p. 327D]

Outgoing Chrmn. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) of the Senate Civil Service Com. said in Washington Jan. 2, after a committee investigation of Govt. personnel in Europe & North Africa, that half of about 250,000 Govt. employes abroad should be dismissed. He said his committee was shocked at their high salaries & luxurious living. [See Vol. XII, pp. 217P-218A] . . . The American Temperance Society charged Jan. 19 that the State Dept. had served 122 million cocktails in Europe & the Middle East in 9 years and that this was "a significant factor in the decline of American prestige." . . . Foy D. Kohler, 44, career diplomat arrested for drunkenness while carrying secret documents, was officially reprimanded Jan. 3, suspended without pay for 30 days (salary loss: $1,130) and removed from the State Dept. policy planning staff. [See Vol. XII, p. 408K]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Egypt. The Egyptian Cabinet extended the absolute powers of Premier Mohammed Naguib to a full year and formally disbanded all political parties Jan. 17. Naguib had dissolved all parties Jan. 16, confiscated their funds and proclaimed a 3-year transition period, without elections, under his rule to prepare for a democratic Govt. He charged that the political parties had been uncooperative with his reform Govt. Formation of new parties and political activity by members of the former parties were banned. [See p. 5P; Vol. XII, 397P, 398A]

25 Army officers & 15 civilians were arrested Jan. 14 as a "security precaution" against a possible plot to overthrow the Naguib regime, the Govt. revealed Jan. 16. Among those held: Col. Mohammed Rashad Mehanna, ex-Regency Council member; ex-Wafd Secy.-Gen. Fuad Serag el-Din; Prince Abbas Halim, cousin of ex-King Farouk. A nationwide roundup of Communists began Jan. 17. By Jan. 20, 213 persons, including 49 Communists, were under arrest for planning to foment unrest. Col. Mohammed Hosny el Daman Houri was condemned to death by firing squad Jan. 21 for attempting to incite mutiny among the armed forces. He was sentenced by a special tribunal set up by Naguib Jan. 20 to try persons charged with "endangering the national security." [See Vol. XII, pp. 422-423A, 327K, 287B-C]

Kenya. The Kenya legislature Jan. 16 adopted a bill setting death as the penalty for persons convicted of administering the initiation oath of the anti-white Mau Mau terrorist society. Colonial Secy. Oliver Lyttelton told the British House of Commons Jan. 21 there was no evidence that Communist agents had contributed to the Mau Mau uprising. Other developments in the Mau Mau campaign: 2 white farmers were knifed to death near Gilgil Jan. 1; an anti-Mau Mau Kikuyu chief was killed by 3 Kikuyu tribesmen Jan. 4 in a hospital where he was recovering from wounds received in an earlier clash with terrorists; white settlers organized a United Kenya Protective Assn. Jan. 12 and assailed the Colonial Govt.'s handling of the terror campaign; the Kenya Govt. allocated $2,100,000 for continuation of anti-Mau Mau activity Jan. 15; 2 Mau Maus were killed, 4 wounded, 18 captured Jan. 18 by the King's African Rifles in a drive on the Aberdare Forest, favorite Mau Mau hideout. [See XII, 423P]

Iran. Parliament extended Jan. 19 Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's power to govern by decree for a full year beginning Feb. 9. The vote was 59 to 1 (6 abstentions) despite the opposition of Majlis Speaker Ayatollah Sayed Abolghassem Kashani & other dissidents in Mossadegh's nationalist coalition. Kashani & Dep. Premier Hussein Makki had threatened Jan. 8 to resign if the extension were granted. Kashani said Jan. 20 the vote did not change his conviction that Parliament had no constitutional right to delegate its legislative powers to the Premier. During the debate on the extension of power, pro-Mossadegh mobs demonstrated throughout the country and surrounded the Parliament building in Teheran, threatening to hold the deputies there until Mossadegh's request was granted. Natl. Police Dir. Gen. Brigadier Aziz Kamal was dismissed Jan. 21 apparently because of his friendship with Kashani. Mossadegh named Teheran Military Gov. Brigadier Afshar Toos to replace him. [See p. 5L; Vol. XII, 423E-F, 258D-E] . . . The British Supreme Court in Aden upheld Jan. 9 the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.'s claim to a cargo of about 1,000 tons of oil on the Italian-chartered tanker *Rose Mary*, held at Aden under British injunctions since June 17. The court ruled that the oil remained the company's property despite nationalization of the company's concession in Iran. Count Ettore Della Zonca, an Italian oil trader whose company had chartered the *Rose Mary*, said Jan. 21 in Teheran that he would try again to export oil from Iran. The tanker *Miriella*, chartered by another Italian company, left Abadan Jan. 20 with a cargo of 5,000 tons of crude oil. [See Vol. XII, p. 192A]

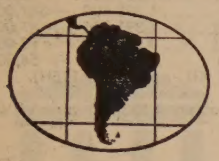
Israel. About 2,000 European Jewish refugees were expected to benefit from an agreement on European Jews' migration to Israel announced in Geneva Jan. 21 by Israel & the Intergovernmental Com. for European Migration. The pact applied to 2 categories of refugees: (1) those who "left their country of citizenship in Europe on or after Jan. 1, 1953" and (2) those whose "establishment in Europe has been found impossible." The committee & the Israeli Govt. were to share the cost of migration. The Jewish Agency announced Jan. 18 that about 600 Jews from Communist China were expected to reach Israel in 1953. [See pp. 17A-18B, 5M; Vol. XII, 423L] . . . The Israeli Forgn. Office announced Jan. 8 a protest to Britain against the sale of arms, particularly jet fighter planes, to Arab countries. British Forgn. Affairs Undersecy. Lord Reading told Britain's House of Lords Jan. 20 that the sale of arms to Arab states was justified by the 1950 Israeli-Arab armistice pact. [See Vol. XII, p. 423G-H] . . . An Army spokesman said Jan. 15 that Israel would cease all dealings with Jordanian commanders at the Israel-Jordan frontier unless 4 Israelis (3 soldiers) who crossed the border by mistake Jan. 4 were returned immediately. An agreement signed Dec. 30 by Israeli & Jordanian delegates to the Mixed Armistice Comm. provided that members of the armed forces who crossed the border by mistake would be returned within 2 hours. [See p. 5N] . . . The Govt. said Jan. 13 that drought in southern Israel had cost $3-4 million worth of grain. . . . The Greek Orthodox Council of Haifa, almost completely Arab, announced Jan. 18 that all Communist candidates for election to the new 36 member council were defeated. The old 26-member council had 16 Communists. [See Vol. XII, p. 187C-D] . . . Americans bought $154,500,000 worth of Israeli Govt. bonds since the Independence Bond Issue was launched in May, 1951, Israel Bond Campaign Exec. Com. Chrmn. Julian B. Venezky announced Jan. 18 in New York. [See Vol. XII, p. 423M]

North Africa. One Moroccan was killed and another injured Jan. 18 by U.S. Air Force guards who found them on the U.S. air base at Nouaceur. A 3d man escaped. [See Vol. XII, p. 395G] . . . A 3-year sentence for piracy imposed on Sidney H. Paley of the U.S. was confirmed Jan. 17 in Tangier by U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Walter C. Isenberg. [See p. 5J-K] . . . 2 children were killed and 2 others injured Jan. 15 when a bomb exploded in the Jewish quarter of Tunis. [See Vol. XII, p. 327P] . . . Algiers Appeal Court confirmed Jan. 14 a 4-year jail sentence & a $760 fine imposed on Zerroukhi Chikh, an Algerian school teacher, for making remarks uncomplimentary to French colonial authorities. [See Vol. XII, p. 159A]

Pakistan. Army troops & police patrolled Karachi Jan. 10 after 3 days of rioting in which at least 16 persons died & 300 were killed. Police blamed student groups which, they said, had been infiltrated by Communists. Trouble began with student demonstrations for lower school fees & other benefits. [See Vol. XII, p. 66E] . . . Maj. Gen. Akbar Khan, ex-Army General Staff Chief, & 13 others were convicted Jan. 5 of plotting to overthrow the Govt. in favor of a military dictatorship leading to a Communist state. Khan's wife was the only defendant acquitted by a special tribunal which began hearing the case June 15, 1951. Khan was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. Other sentences in addition to fines: Capt. M. K. Janjua & Maj. Sadiq Khan, 7 years; ex-Brigadier M. A. Latif, Maj. Mohammad Ziauddin & Capt. Niaz Mohammad Arbab, 5 years; Capt. Hassan Khan, Capt. Ishaq Mohammad, Lt. Khizer Hayat & Lt. Zafarullah Poshni, 4 years; Lt. Col. Nazir Ahmad dismissed from the Army; *Pakistan Times* (Lahore) editor Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Communist Party Secy. Sajjad Zaheer & Mohammad Hussain Atta, 4 years. [See Vol. XI, p. 93P]

South Africa. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan predicted Jan. 17 in a *N. Y. Times* interview that the Union of South Africa eventually would declare itself a republic "by constitutional & democratic means" but remain a member of the British Commonwealth.

He said his country would not tolerate British interference in domestic affairs. [See Vol. XII, p. 359L] . . . A proposed Govt. program to improve living conditions of Negroes in urban areas was outlined Jan. 5 by Negro Affairs Secy. W. M. Eiselen who said the "new deal" would end the concept that Negroes in urban areas "are necessarily a sort of subcommunity, subeconomic & submoral." The plan covered elimination of shanty towns, influx control, provision of adequate areas for Negro occupation, establishment of large-scale site & service projects in these areas and loans to aid Negroes in buying their own homes. The announcement indicated abandonment of the Govt.'s previously-announced plan for eventual separate Negro & white states. [See Vol. XI, p. 110L] . . . The South African Bureau of Racial Affairs called Jan. 15 for establishment of more universities for Negroes and endorsed "parallel" division of white & Negro, with each supreme in his own sphere. [See Vol. XII, p. 424B]



LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. First U.S. purchase of Bolivian tin since the mines were nationalized, announced Jan. 16 in Washington by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. & Bolivian Amb.-to-U.S. Victor Andrade: about 5,000 long tons, for $1.17½ a pound at South American ports. The announcement said the 2 Govts. would continue to discuss compensation for Americans whose holdings in Bolivia were nationalized. [See Vol. XII, pp. 424P-425A] . . . 91 officers were expelled from the Bolivian Army Jan. 17 for participating in an attempt Jan. 6 to overthrow Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro's Govt. Paz Estenssoro blamed "reactionaries who infiltrated" his own party (Natl. Revolutionary Movement). A rightist military group within the MNR had accused some Cabinet members of pro-Communist leanings and the coup was said to have been directed against the Cabinet rather than the President. Arrested as leaders of the plot: Army sub-Chief of Staff Col. Milton Delfin Cataldi, MNR leader Luis Penaloza, AF Col. Claudio Lopez, Gen. Jorge Rodriguez, ex-Price Control Enforcement chief Capt. Hugo Busch, Economy Undersecy. Alfredo Candia. 40 opposition politicians, also implicated in the plot, were deported to Chile, it was reported Jan. 17. La Paz Mayor Jorge Rios Gamarra resigned Jan. 7 and was replaced by Juan Luis Gutierrez Granier, head of Bolivia's oil industry, after several city officials were reported involved in the coup. [See Vol. XII, pp. 390M-N, 154-D-E] . . . Paz Estenssoro said Jan. 9 the basic objectives of his administration were (1) consolidation of tin industry nationalization and (2) agrarian reform. He warned that "this is no time to promote a social revolution" and said Bolivia "cannot be anti-capitalist." [See Vol. XII, p. 123M-N] . . . The Oruro telephone system was expropriated by the city Jan. 3. The system's owner, Bolivian Power Co. (Canadian), had offered to sell but rejected the city's offer of 5,170,000 Bolivianos ($113,740).

Brazil. Communist-led groups of 40-50 men were reported Jan. 17 to have seized farm properties in the Rio Doce Valley of Minas Gerais State. (Adm. Carlos Peña Botto, Brazilian Anti-Communist Crusade president, said Jan. 5 that Communists had an 18,000-man guerrilla army in the jungles of south-central Brazil.) [See Vol. XII, p. 365F] . . . Pres. Getulio Vargas signed Jan. 7 a law establishing a "free market" in foreign exchange parallel with official rates. The law, effective Feb. 21, was intended to encourage foreign investments in Brazil and increase exports by permitting exchange of 37 Brazilian cruzeiros for $1 U.S., compared with the official rate of 18.38 cruzeiros to $1. [See Vol. XII, pp. 365F-G, 75A] . . . The U.S. Export-Import Bank & Defense Materials Procurement Agency announced Jan. 7 a $67,500,000 loan & 8½-year Govt. purchase contract for production of 5,500,000 tons of manganese ore in Brazil by Industria e Comercio de Minerios of Rio de Janeiro, a Brazilian corporation partly owned by Bethlehem Steel. [See Vol. XII, p. 365G] . . . Marshal João Batista Mascarenhas de Moraes was named Chief of Staff of Brazil's armed forces Jan. 7, succeeding Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro who recently became a member of the supreme military tribunal. [See Vol. IV, p. 263D] . . . Angry commuters smashed trains and battled police on Rio de Janeiro suburban railroad lines Jan. 2-3 in protest against inadequate railroad service. [See Vol. XII, p. 76G]

Cuba. Labor Min. Carlos Saladrigas said Jan. 18 that wages of sugar workers would be reduced during the coming crop to a level commensurate with a sugar price of 4.7¢ a pound as against 4.96¢ in recent years. The Natl. Fed. of Sugar Workers accepted the decrease. [See Vol. XII, p. 81N-P] . . . 6 alleged "gangsters" and an army intelligence agent were killed Jan. 6 in police & army raids on hideouts where bombs, dynamite & guns were seized. The Govt. said the gangsters had been assigned to terrorist activity in Cuba by exiled Cubans in the U.S. [See Vol. XII, p. 424J-K]

Venezuela. Dr. Alberto Carnevali, leader of the outlawed Accion Democratica Party, & 13 other persons were arrested and 4 men wounded Jan. 18 in a police raid on the party's secret hq., Natl. Security Dir. Pedro Estrada announced Jan. 20. Estrada said police found arms & important documents at the hideout. Carnevali, ex-governor of Merida State, was the party's secretary-general before it was banned in 1948. (The AP reported Jan. 20 that Venezuela had imposed tight censorship on outgoing news.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 391C, 366A] . . . Col. Marcos Pérez Jimenez was confirmed by the Natl. Constituent Assembly Jan. 9 as Venezuelan President "until constitutional Govt. is re-established." He was inaugurated Jan. 10 in Caracas. [See Vol. XII, p. 425B]

Chile's 3-week-old strike by 6,500 Braden Copper Co. workers ended Jan. 8. Workers received a 25% wage raise with an additional 5% increase for specialized employes. [See Vol. XII, p. 154E-F] . . . **Colombian** Govt. announced Jan. 2 that 31 persons, including 6 soldiers, were killed Jan. 1 in an attack by 37 "bandits" (guerrillas) on the Palanquero military air base. 120 persons had been arrested in connection with the raid by Jan. 4. [See Vol. XII, p. 298L] . . . **Guatemalan** anti-Communists won only 4 of 32 contests in Congressional elections Jan. 16-18, returns indicated Jan. 19. 4 anti-Communists were among 26 Congressional holdovers, giving the Opposition 8 of 56 seats in the new Congress. [See Vol. XII, p. 424L-M] . . . **Mexican** leftist leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, pres. of the Confed. of Workers of Latin America, wrote Chinese Red Pres. Mao Tse-tung Sept. 2 praising the "high ideals" for which Red China was fighting in Korea and campaigning throughout the Far East, the Mexico City press reported Dec. 30-31. Lombardo had implied after a meeting Dec. 18 with the new Mexican President, Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, that his Popular Party would cooperate with Ruiz' pro-U.S. regime. Lombardo charged Jan. 2 that photostats of the purported letter to Mao exhibited by Mexico City newspapers had been "fabricated" by political followers of Mexican ex-Pres. Miguel Alemán. [See Vol. XII, pp. 390P, 50F]

OBITUARIES

Richard Ranney Adams, 58, Grace shipline pres.; Jan. 16, N.Y.

Donatello Bastiani, 83, sculptor; Jan. 15 in Chicago.

Winchester Bennett, 75, ex-pres. of Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Jan. 17 in Boynton Beach, Fla.

Roger Lee Brodie, 16 mos., weaker of Siamese twins separated at top of skulls by surgeons in Chicago Dec. 17; Jan. 20 in Chicago without having regained consciousness after operation. His brother Rodney survived. [See Vol. XII, p. 426G-H]

Lt. Comdr. H. E. (Howie) Clark, 33, Navy flier, Annapolis football star in 1940s; Jan. 14 in plane crash near Hemet, Calif.

John Montgomery Gambrill, 72, Columbia U. social-economic historian; Jan. 13 in Baltimore.

Dr. Charles Holmes Herty Jr., 56, Bethlehem Steel chemist who improved steelmaking processes; Jan. 16, Bethlehem, Pa.

Col. Lucius H. Holt, 72, teacher of English, history & economics at West Point 1910-28, ex-mng. ed. of *Webster's New Intl. Dictionary*; Jan. 20 in Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Thomas Augustus Jagger, 81, expert on volcanoes; Jan. 18 in Honolulu.

Walter G. King, 92, inventor of safety eyeglasses for industrial workers; Jan. 14 in Chautauqua, N. Y.

Heinrich Knote, 82, Wagnerian tenor of Munich court opera in early 1900s; Jan. 15 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

José A. Machado, 90, ex-pres. Canadian Bank Note Co., Labrador-Newfoundland philanthropist; Jan. 18, Cornwall, Conn.

Nila Mack (MacLoughlin), 62, star since 1930 of CBS radio's *Let's Pretend*, dramatic show for children; Jan. 20, N. Y.

Baron Jacques de Neuflize, 70, banker; Jan. 15 in Paris.

Felix Nieto del Rio, 64, Chilean diplomat who retired Jan. 1 as Amb. to U.S.; Jan. 12, Washington. [See Vol. XII, p. 365K]

Sir Eustace Ralph Pulbrook, 71, ex-chrm. of Lloyd's insurance firm; Jan. 20 in London.

Dr. Frederick W. Schlieder, 79, organist, composer of religious music; Jan. 13 in New York.

Urbici Soler, 63, sculptor; Jan. 16 in El Paso, Tex.

Charles Eldridge Spencer Jr., 70, board chrmn. of First Natl. Bank of Boston; Jan. 18 in Boston.

Angus Stewart, 78, railroad builder & frontiersman in western Canada; Jan. 15 in Vancouver, B.C.

George Gowen Thorp, 84, ex-pres. of Illinois Steel Co.; Jan. 20 in Madison, Wis.

Dr. George R. Wieland, 87, Yale paleobotanist who discovered petrified forest of cycads (forerunners of ferns & palms) in Black Hills, S.D.; Jan. 18 in New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Hattie Woodbury, 91, composer of ballad *The Letter Edged in Black*; Jan. 14 in Kansas City.

SPORTS

Baseball. Major league trades: (NL) Brooklyn Dodgers outfielder Andy Pafko to Boston Braves Jan. 17 for "more than $50,000" & infielder Roy Hartsfield [see Vol. XI, p. 200J]; (AL) St. Louis Browns infielder Fred Marsh to Chicago White Sox Jan. 20 for first baseman R. T. (Dixie) Upright & an undisclosed amount of cash. [See Vol. XII, p. 156K]

Football. College coaching changes: Head coach Bowden Wyatt left Wyoming Jan. 19 to become head coach at Arkansas for a reported $12,000 a year; J. O. (Buddy) Brothers resigned as head coach at Tulsa Jan. 20 and was succeeded by assistant coach Bernie Witucki. [See p. 8H-J]

The pro Natl. Football League decided Jan. 21 against any changes in playing rules for 1953. (The new intercollegiate rule against free substitution permits a player to leave & reenter a game only during the last 4 minutes of the 2d & 4th periods.) The NFL reported a season's attendance record of 2,149,633 in 1952 when there were 72 regular games and Natl. Conf. & league championship playoffs. [See p. 16D-F]

Golf. $5,000 Tampa (Fla.) Women's Open: won Jan. 18 by Louise Suggs of Cincinnati for $1,250, scoring 288 (tied women's world record for 72 holes). [See Vol. XII, p. 28J; XI, 32N] . . . $10,000 San Diego (Calif.) Open: won Jan. 18 by Tommy Bolt of Maplewood, N. J. for $2,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 28H-J] . . . PGA senior championship at Dunedin, Fla.: won Jan. 17 by Harry Schwab, 51, of Dayton, O. [See Vol. XII, p. 28J]

Horse Racing. $64,100 Tropical Handicap at Coral Gables, Fla. Jan. 15: won by William G. Helis Jr.'s Spartan Valor, Jimmy Stout up, for $46,600. [See Vol. XII, p. 140F] . . . 10 million-franc ($28,500) Prix D'Amerique trot at Paris Jan. 18: won by German-owned Stal Guthenberg Stables' Permit, W. Heitman driving. [See Vol. XI, p. 32N-P]

Tennis. Australian national championship finals in Melbourne Jan. 16-17: men's singles—Ken Rosewall of Australia, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4 over Mervyn Rose of Australia; women's singles—Maureen Connolly of San Diego, Calif., 6-3, 6-2 over Julie Sampson of San Marino, Calif.; men's doubles—won by Rosewall & Lewis Hoad of Australia; women's doubles—won by Miss Connolly & Miss Sampson; mixed doubles—won by Miss Sampson & Rex Hartwig of Australia. [See Vol. XII, pp. 400J-K, 36K-L] . . . The U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. Jan. 17 repealed the "8-week rule" which restricted the number of expense-paid tournaments in which amateur players could compete, changed the designation for "veteran" class to "senior" and elected Lt. Col. James H. Bishop of Culver, Ind. to succeed Russell B. Kingman of Orange, N. J. as USLTA president. [See Vol. XII, p. 416J-K; Vol. XI, 40D]

Track. Mass. Knights of Columbus games in Boston Jan. 17: Intl. Mile won by Fred Wilt, 31, in 4 min. 10.5 sec.; Larrivee 2-Mile won by Charley Capozzoli, 22, of Georgetown U. in 8 min. 55.3 sec. (fastest 2-mi. time ever registered by an undergraduate). [See p. 16J-K; Vol. XII, 28J]

Clarence (Bevo) Francis, 20, of Rio Grande (O.) College set a national collegiate single-game basketball scoring record Jan. 9 with 116 points against Ashland (Ky.) College. . . . **Alberto Ascari** of Italy won the Argentine Grand Prix automobile race Jan. 18, averaging 79 mph. in a Ferrari. 5 persons were killed when an auto driven by Giuseppe Farina of Italy crashed into a group of spectators during the race. Farina was unhurt. [See Vol. XII, p. 267J] . . . **Jesse Owens,** 1936 Olympic track star, was named Illinois Athletic Comm. secy. Jan. 19. [See Vol. X, p. 56C] . . . **Ike Williams,** ex-lightweight boxing champion, was listed as retired, effective Jan. 16, by the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. Jan. 19. Williams said the retirement was "news" to him and that he would "fight for another 12 months" before retiring. [See Vol. XI, p. 176D-E]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Shipping. Lloyd's Register of Shipping reported Jan. 20 that the 3 defeated Axis nations of World War II launched more tons of merchant shipping than any other nation during 1952: Japan 605,000 tons, Italy 372,000 and Germany 367,000. Merchant tonnage of the world's shipping leaders at the end of 1952 and tonnage increases or decreases during the year:

U.S.	*27,245,000	− 87,000	Sweden	2,332,000	+219,000
Britain	†18,624,000	+ 73,000	Russia	2,261,000	+ 39,000
Norway	5,906,000	+ 90,000	Canada	1,629,000	+ 45,000
Panama	3,740,000	+131,000	Germany	1,398,000	+367,000
France	3,638,000	+271,000	Denmark	1,391,000	+ 47,000
Italy	3,289,000	+372,000	Greece	1,274,000	− 3,000
Holland	3,264,000	+ 29,000	Argentina	1,034,000	+ 54,000
Japan	2,787,000	+605,000	[See Vol. XII, pp. 382G, 115H]		

*Including 4,410,000 tons of oil tankers †Including 4,533,000 tons of oil tankers

1952 STATISTICS

(Figures are for U.S. unless otherwise indicated.)

	1952	1951
N.Y. Stock Exchange:		
Stock sales (shares)	[a]337,805,179	443,504,076
Bond sales (par value)	$772,875,640	$824,002,920
Curb Exchange (now American Exchange):		
Stock sales (shares)	106,200,000	111,660,000
Bond sales (par value)	$28,705,000	$39,003,000
U.S. Savings Bond sales	[b]$3,748	[b]$3,961
U.S. Savings Bond redemptions	[b]$4,652	[b]$5,651
Fed. Reserve Bank earnings*	$456,000,000	$394,000,000
Money in circulation	[bcd]$30,274	[bc]$28,891
Total business firms*	[e](4,014,000)	[f](3,981,000)
Private investment abroad*	[bg]$13,750	[bh]($11,804.1)
Mutual-fund assets	[bdjk]$3,391	[bj]$3,130
Mutual-fund shareholders	[djk]1,359,000	[j]1,110,000
Retail sales*	[bd]$163,500	[bd]$158,000
Farmers' net incomes*	[b]$14,300	[b]$14,300
Corn crop (bu.)*	[b]13,306.735	[b]2,899.169
Wheat crop (bu.)*	[b]1,291.447	[b]980.81
Wheat crop (bu.) (world)*	[b]7,235	[b]6,480
Cotton crop (500-lb. bales)*	15,038,000	15,144,000
Oat crop (bu.)*	[b]1,268.28	[b]1,321,288
Peanut crop (lb.)*	[b]1,365	[b]1,675.955
Tobacco crop (lb.)*	[b]2,207.477	[b]2,330.787
Steel output (tons)*	93,149,213	[dj]105,134,553
Steel output (tons) (USSR)*	[m]38,600,000	34,500,000
Steel-making capacity (tons)*	[j]117,547,470	[j]108,587,670
Aluminum output (lb.)*	[dl]1,870,000,000	1,673,758,854
Primary copper output (tons)*	962,512	964,589
New synthetic rubber used (long tons)*	800,000	760,283
New natural rubber used (long tons)*	450,000	454,015
Reclaimed rubber used (long tons)*	280,000	346,121
Lumber output (board ft.)*	[b]36,500	[b]37,272
Outlay on new buildings*	[bn]$32,300	[b]$30,900
Auto industry factory sales*	[b]$9,000	[b]$9,737.254
Auto industry payroll*	[b]$2,600	[b]$2,821
Auto industry avg. employment*	785,000	856,000
Auto exports (cars & trucks)*	340,000	470,000
R.R. gross revenues*	[bd]$10,650	[bd]$10,390.61
R.R. net incomes*	[b]$775	[b]$693
R.R. passenger miles*	[b]34,200	[b]34,600
Cotton cloth output (sq. yd.) (world)*	[b]32,800	[b]35,100
Shoe output (pairs)*	[b]508	[b]469.599
Shirt output (doz.)*	[d]18,126,825	[dp](16,614,000)

*Estimate [a]The N.Y. Times combined stock price avg. rose to 196.78 on the last day of the year—highest since mid-Sept. 1930. [b]In millions [c]December [d]Record [e]End 1951 [f]End 1948 [g]Sept. 31 [h]End 1950; included $4.675 billion in Latin America ($1.39 billion in oil, $1,044,100,000 in transportation, communications & utilities and $617,400,000 in mining & smelting), $3,564,100,000 in Canada, $1,773,900,000 in Western Europe and $429,800,000 in dependencies of Western European countries. [j]Yr. end [k]1952 sales: a record $738 million. [l]The Agriculture Dept. set no acreage or marketing restrictions on 1953 corn crops to avoid discouraging planting during the defense emergency. [m]Estimated 1952 steel output for other countries: U.K. 18,300,000 tons, West Germany 17,300,000, France 11,700,000, Japan 7,800,000, Italy 3,900,000. [See p. 14M] [n]Included $10½ billion by federal & local governments. [p]1950

NEW BOOKS

A BRIGHTER SUN, by Samuel Selvon. Story of life in Trinidad village. Jan. 16. (Viking, 215 pp., $3)*

THE LITTLE EMPERORS, by Alfred Duggan. Disintegration of Roman rule over Britain in early 5th century. Jan. 20. (Coward-McCann, 255 pp., $3)*

THOSE ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS: An Informal Biography of Five Extraordinary Young Men, by Joe Alex Morris. Personal portraits, accounts of industriousness & self-effacing philanthropies of grandsons of John D. Rockefeller (John D. 3d, Nelson, Laurance, Winthrop, David). Jan. 21. (Harper, 275 pp., $3.50)†

TO THE MOMENT OF TRIUMPH, by Pamela Frankau. How 2 English women & their 2 suitors free themselves from domination by the women's father, a newspaper tycoon. Jan. 21. (Harper, 370 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction